

James Lusk.

Wilmington Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1837.

No. 865.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
Over every land."

From the Farmer's Register.

REMARKS ON THE USES, VALUE, AND CULTURE OF SWEET POTATOES.

Columbia, S. C. January 5, 1837.

The interest on agricultural subjects seems to have much diminished of late in this part of the United States, and as much as I can perceive, in other parts also. When we have done with presidential-making, and the meetings of abolition societies at the north and west, we can talk of nothing else than rail roads. It is very well, each in its proper place; but it seems to me, that we neglect too much our own natural, noble pursuit, agriculture. Formerly, this country furnished many parts of Europe, and the West India Islands, with bread stuff; but now Europe sends us flour, wheat, and other grains in great quantities, and *mirabile dictu*, even hay. I shall not attempt to seek for the causes of this anomaly, lest it should lead me into the interminable speculations about banks, currency, abundance or scarcity of money, good, bad, and indifferent. It seems enough to say here, what few will dispute, that there is something wrong in all this. Leaving, then, these elevated and frivolous subjects of discussion, I shall take the humbler task of making a few observations on the culture of the sweet potato.

At the 474th page of the number of your *Farmer's Register*, for the last month, in a piece signed S. Carter, this gentleman—very reasonably disbelieves the assertions of some of his neighbors that the potato vines are poisonous to cattle; or at least they occasion them to swell. As for the latter effect, it is very possible that potato vines, as well as other rich succulent food, may, when eaten too greedily, or too abundantly, have that effect. It is, however, little to be feared at the season of the year when Mr. Carter speaks of cutting his vines for provender; for then, much of their succulence has dried up, and probably grown place to highly nutritious matter. The saving of the vines of the potato for sale is not practised in this state, that I know of; but it is not that they are not worthy of it; but because we are too careless in taking every advantage offered us by a bountiful climate. It may also be on account of the difficulty of curing these vines, so as to keep them in bulk. As to their nutritive quality, there are very few vegetables more wholesome and nutritious. Many years ago, I was informed, on authority scarcely to be doubted, that in the island of St. Domingo, horses and mules were in many parts entirely fed all the year round on potato vines; and my informant assured me, that he knew a cultivator in the vicinity of Cape Francois, who made yearly about \$10,000, by sending every day, potato vines to the city, where they were bought for the exclusive food of horses, mules, and cattle. On the plantation or farm of this cultivator, the vines, and not the roots, were the chief object.

I am glad to have it also in my power to strengthen the authority of Mr. Carter, as regards his experiment of planting small potato roots, for the purpose of producing sprouts to be transplanted in due time, into the beds prepared for them. This is a practice much followed in this state, and many persons, I am among the rest, think these sprouts produce much the best potatoes for the table. It is a method well suited to those countries where the summer is too short to produce the potato in perfection by any other. The usual way is to prepare a nursery bed of small dimensions, in a warm and sheltered situation, by manuring it highly with stable manure; make drills in this bed at very short distances from each other, from five to ten inches, and in these drills put small potato roots, as close as to touch, and cover them lightly. This should be done earlier than the usual season for planting the crop; and for fear of frost, the seed may be covered with straw, leaves, or some such matters. A bed about four feet wide, and fifty or sixty feet long, will furnish sprouts enough to plant at least an acre of ground. It is necessary to have the beds ready to plant the sprouts, so as to take advantage of every shower of rain to transplant what ever sprouts are large enough, that is a few inches high. The nursery bed will soon again be covered with a new set to plant at the next suitable weather. Potatoes produced in this manner, are generally smooth and well formed, and the crop very abundant. Every facility afforded, for the extended cultivation of this invaluable root, is undoubtedly a great advantage; for it is nutritive and wholesome in a high degree. Many planters in this

state feed their negroes for several months exclusively on sweet potatoes, and during that period, they are all, young or old, healthy and fat. I have very little doubt but it might be advantageously cultivated for the manufacture of sugar, which it would probably produce in greater abundance than the beet; for not only sugar can be extracted from its readily formed saccharine matter, but also from the starch which it contains in great abundance. This is, at least, well worth the trial.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

N. HERBEMONT.

From the New Orleans Evening Times.

THE PRINTER.

There he stands at his case; his eyes are fixed on his copy, while his fingers, obedient to his will, collect the letters from their various boxes, and place them together so as to form words, sentences, complete articles of news, politics, or literature. The musician at the piano can hardly compete with the printer in the rapidity and precision of his digital motion. Like the pianist who plays with his music book and instrument before him, the printer sees and comprehends at a glance the ever varying results his fingers must produce, and does not hesitate a moment to perform the necessary action with the rapidity of lightning. Like notes from the instrument, every letter, every pause, every stop, is called forth in its proper place, till complete ensemble is formed, which the memory can treasure up, and which the mind can conceive and digest. But how different are the final effects produced in these two instances! The musician creates a series of melodious and harmonious sounds, which please the ear for a moment and die away; the feelings, gay or sad, desponding or enthusiastic, mild or violent, are excited for a moment—but the charm soon ceases, and naught but the recollection of past pleasures or pain remains upon the mind. But the printer's labor bears everlasting fruit; he spreads before mankind the arena of knowledge, and works with the sages in the laboratory of reason; he sends messengers to every one of the human family; he invokes all men to behold the beauties of truth, and seeks to make the mass of mankind conscious of those immutable rights with which man is invested at his birth by nature and by nature's God. The printer has been, since the fifteenth century, the faithful and most active auxiliary of learning. That day the printer first struck off a sheet from a rough block of types—from that day we may date the universal spread of knowledge, and the gradual disenfranchisement of mankind from the bonds of ignorance, superstition, and oppression. From that day has man gradually advanced to the general enjoyment of free, enlightened, and republican institutions; from that day, royalty and its concomitants began to decay, and fair liberty to grow in their place.

I might continue to show, in detail, the correctness of the general outline I have drawn; but the immense benefits which the art of printing has conferred upon mankind, have been described by able and more eloquent pens than mine. Let me present a single hypothesis: Suppose that the great protectiveness, and teacher of all arts and sciences—suppose that the art of printing had never been discovered; at what a stage of progress would we now find natural philosophy, astronomy, mechanics, navigation, and many arts which conduce so effectually to the comfort and preservation of mankind? Where would now be those liberties we hold so dear? Yet in the womb of futurity. The discoveries of a Newton would have been the treasure of an exclusive few. Watt and Fulton would, perhaps, have never learned the first principles of mechanics; and Franklin might never have read a book, nor published a single principle tending to the independence of his country.

The ancients of Greece and Rome certainly numbered some great and wise men; but beyond the circle in which these learned men moved, how few received a glimpse of science; how few ever learned to read; and how difficult it was to obtain instruction or books. Now, through the agency of printing, our means of acquiring knowledge are unlimited, and its dissemination universal. The consequence is, that a greater number labor to unravel and make useful the secrets of nature, and the progress of mankind towards perfection is a thousand times more rapid.

The printer, as an individual, comes directly under the constant influences of the instructive and liberal art he professes. The printer reads more, and possesses more varied and general information, than the theologian, lawyer, or avowed philosopher. It is the printer's trade to read constantly, day after day,

during his whole life; he earns his daily bread by reading—ay, and reading slowly and carefully, for he must follow and put the works we read into type, letter by letter; he must dwell awhile upon every sentence. Does the merchant know the prices of cotton and other goods in distant countries?—the intelligence is perused by a printer before a merchant touches it. Does the politician discuss the affairs of nations?—he owes his knowledge to the printer, who is always ahead of him in point of information. Does the physician study the work of some profound Esculapius?—let him look to the title page, and he will see that he owes the work to a printer, who has read it over and over to see that not a letter is wanted, not a comma out of place. The same may be said of the lawyer, the minister, and the scientific mechanic. The printer stands at the door of all their learning, and holds the keys which open it.

The printer is a great traveller. There are few printers in the United States who have not visited every state in the Union. They are sure of finding a printing office in every village, and consequently do not hesitate to travel wherever their fancy may lead them, sure of finding in their brother typographers friends ready to assist them, give them work, or obtain a situation for them. The printer is consequently thoroughly acquainted with his country, in general and in detail; none can know better or speak of it more correctly. Sometimes he crosses the Atlantic; and while he prints geographies and books of travel, he takes occasion to view with his own eyes every part of the old and new world.

The printer is always a good grammarian; and it frequently happens that men whose productions are esteemed by the public, owe it to the printer that they are not writtengrown asses. Often, very often, does it happen that manuscript is put into the hands of the type-setter full of gross grammatical errors, sentences devoid of sense, and without a single point or capital letter. When this has passed through his hands, the errors are corrected, the punctuation and capitals are all set in their proper places. The conceited author finds himself all at once a grammatical and logical writer, and basks in the sun of popularity, which he owes to some unobtrusive son of Gutenberg. He takes care not to give credit to the proper person; but on the contrary, should some of his blunders remain uncorrected, he is sure to lay them all to the charge of the "ignorant printer;" such is the false and unjust phrase ignorant writers frequently use.

No trade, class, or profession, except those of law and physic, has furnished a greater proportion of learned and distinguished persons than the printer's craft. From the day of Franklin to the present time, our legislative halls, our places of honor, have been ornamented by talented printers. The bars are often indebted to the printing office for some of its ablest members; in this city we have living and prominent examples of the fact.

The printers, wherever they can unite a sufficient force, generally form themselves into a society for their mutual protection, and for the purpose of assisting each other in cases of need. These societies fix the rates of wages, the hours of work, and provide for the sick and unfortunate. They bind themselves by the strictest and most honorable rules to preserve the dignity of their art, and to defend each other against the injustice of grasping employers. If a printer should dishonor his trade, or work under wages, he is immediately stigmatized and disowned. It is very rare that a printer can be induced to dishonor the pledges he has given to his fellow-workmen.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. Garland offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the present disorganized state of the money market, and the distress experienced throughout the commercial world, have been attributed by many to the efforts of Government to restore the constitutional currency of the United States, and a panic is now attempted to be gotten up in such parts of the Union, with the view of inducing the President of the United States to repeal the Treasury Order, issued July 11, 1836; And whereas it behooves every citizen, in such a crisis, to make a full and candid avowal of his sentiments on the important subject connected with the revenue and currency of the country: therefore

1. Resolved, That the late Circular Order of the President of the United States, requiring the payment for sales of public lands to be made in gold and silver, in lieu of depreciated bank paper, is legal, constitutional, and wise, well calculated to repress the enormous speculations in public lands, to curtail the ex-

cessive issues of bank paper, and restore the constitutional currency of the country.

2. Resolved, That a repeal of said Treasury Order, so beneficial in its operation, would give additional inducements to the banks to overtrade, would enable speculators more effectually to possess themselves of that rich domain which was purchased by the common blood and common treasure of all, and which was intended as the home and retreat of the honest laborer; and that such a repeal would be regarded by this assembly as an abandonment of the policy of the late Administration, which had for its object a restoration of the constitutional currency—would be regarded as a disposition to legalize the issues and notes of local State banks, and to return to that system of paper money which has been so signally repudiated by the people of the United States.

3. Resolved, That the banking institutions created by the States have become so interwoven with their policy, and have taken such fast hold on the interests of the people, that they cannot be easily eradicated, and the only means by which they can be controlled and kept in their reasonable limits is for the Federal Government to adhere strictly to the letter of the Constitution, and to receive in payment for duties, taxes, debts, or sales of public lands, nothing but gold and silver, the constitutional currency of the United States—and that any attempt to restore or regulate the constitutional currency through the agency of State banks must be partial in its operation, destructive to the independence of the States, and inefficient as a means to accomplish the proposed end.

Mr. Garland, in presenting these resolutions, stated (as we understand, not being present) that he desired to lay them on the table, as expressive of his own opinions in his representative capacity, not expecting any action upon them at this time.

After some remarks by Messrs. Booker, Woolfolk, Watkins, Hunter, and Witchee, Mr. Wilson, of B. called for the previous question; which was sustained, and the resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Botts said he was not aware, until this evening, that it was in order for a member of the House to offer resolutions expressive of his own opinion on subjects which were not intended for the action of the House; but as this indulgence had been extended to the member from Mecklenburg, and as others had been prevented by the previous question from expressing their opinions on the floor, he would avail himself (as he differed so widely from the resolutions just disposed of) of the privilege of offering a sleeping or travelling companion, as the case might be, for those resolutions. They were intended as an expression of his own opinion on the subject, and he hoped they would be laid on the table, in company with those to which they were intended as a reply. He had no idea that an expression of opinion on so important a question should be confined to a single member. He thereupon submitted the following:

Whereas Andrew Jackson, late President of the United States, did, in defiance of the Constitution, and of all right, issue, or cause to be issued, a Treasury circular, the effects of which are now beginning to be felt throughout the whole commercial world; and whereas the National Legislature, being sensible of the impolicy, illegality, and unconstitutional-ity of the aforesaid Treasury circular, did, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, repeal the same; and whereas the said Andrew Jackson did thereupon not only refuse to sign the said law, but did pocket the same, in defiance of all law, decency, and common courtesy, and thereby prevent and defeat the action of Congress on the subject:

Resolved, therefore, That the conduct of said Andrew Jackson deserves the censure of the whole people in the strongest form in which it can be visited upon him.

Mr. Murdaugh seconded Mr. Botts's resolution; which was also laid on the table.

MASSACHUSETTS ON SLAVERY.

The following resolutions were recently passed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 378 to 16.

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States, in the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, did adopt a resolution, whereby it was ordered that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, without being either printed or referred, should be laid on the table, and that no further action whatever should be had thereon; whereas, by the resolution aforesaid, which is adopted as a standing rule of the present House of Representatives, the petition of a large

number of the people of this Commonwealth, praying for the removal of a great moral and political evil, have been slighted and contemned; therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution, above named, is an assumption of power and authority, at variance with the spirit and intent of the Constitution of the United States, and injurious to the cause of freedom and free institutions; that it does violence to the inherent and inalienable rights of man; and that it tends essentially to impair those fundamental principles of natural justice, and natural law, which are antecedent to any written constitutions of government, independent of them all, and essential to the security of freedom in a State.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in maintaining and advocating the full right of petition, have entitled themselves to the cordial approbation of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That Congress having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery in the said District, and that its exercise should only be restrained by a regard to the public good.

In the Senate.—To the surprise of every one present, says the Boston Gazette, even the leaders of the abolition party of this city—the Senate adopted the following resolutions, after a long debate—the first UNANIMOUSLY, and the second by only ONE dissenting vote!

Resolved, That Congress having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possesses the right to abolish slavery and the slave trade therein; and that the early exercise of such right is demanded by the enlightened sentiment of the civilized world, by the principles of the revolution, and by humanity.

Resolved, That slavery, being an admitted moral and political evil, whose continuance, wherever it exists, is vindicated mainly on the ground of necessity, it should be circumscribed within the limits of the States where it has been already established; and that no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union whose constitution of government shall sanction or permit the existence of domestic slavery.

To prevent misunderstanding in the Southern States upon this subject, it is necessary to remark, that the friends of Mr. Van Buren, in Massachusetts, are as active in this matter as others—a fact which is of course disclosed by the unanimity of the vote.

The ill-timed admission of so distinguished a Southern Senator as Mr. Rives, of Virginia, that slavery is a great evil, moral, political and social, has unfortunately given a great stimulus to abolition movements in the North—for the abolitionists now press upon the public with force the question Mr. Calhoun put him, when the admission was made,—if slavery is such an evil, why do you not exert yourself (in the language of the Massachusetts resolution) to circumscribe it!

Ridicule Well Applied.—A certain Mr. Kelly, who helps to make laws for the people of the State of Ohio, having indulged himself in the application of some uncourteous remarks to another member, in the progress of the debate, was rather startled by a significant intimation, in reply, that notice of the affront would be taken out of doors. Thereupon Mr. Kelly, in great trepidation, bethought himself of making ready for a desperate encounter, and appeared, the next day, in his seat, provided with a very handsome dirk, the hilt of which projected ostentatiously from the opening of his waistcoat; whereas, as may be supposed, the lawmakers stared with some little wonder and a great deal of merriment.

This last was increased tenfold, however, the next day, when another member entered, formidably equipped with a monstrous wooden dirk, with a huge corncob for a handle, which he allowed to project about a foot from the opening of his waistcoat, and; taking his seat by the side of Mr. Kelly, drew forth with a great flourish, every ten minutes, and made a point of exhibiting to that pugnacious legislator. The consequence may be imagined; or if it may not, we are happy to say that Mr. Kelly's cheese-waster disappeared in short order, and was speedily followed into "retirement," by four or five others with which some other members had thought proper to decorate their persons. New York Com. Adv.

A Bird's-eye view of the Universe.—Suppose this earth to be a ball of one foot in diameter; on that scale of proportion the sun would be one hundred feet in diameter, and the moon three inches. The sun would be two miles from us—the moon thirty feet—Jupiter ten miles from the sun, and Herschel forty miles. The loftiest mountains upon the surface of the earth would be one-eighth of an inch in height.

Mr. Rencher's Circular.

To the People of the Tenth Congress—
at District of North Carolina.

Washington, March 10th, 1837.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The constitutional term of the twenty-fourth Congress having expired, I feel it my duty, as usual, to submit for your consideration a brief review of its proceedings. I shall begin with the

FINANCES.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1835, was \$8,892,885 43
The receipts during that year were, from Customs, 19,391,310 59
From Public Lands, 14,737,600 75
From dividends and sales of United States Bank stock, 563,390 82
From other sources, 711,894 94

Those with the above balance make an aggregate of 44,322,945 53
The expenditures during the same year were 17,573,141 66

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on 1st Jan. 1836 of 26,749,803 96
The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1836, were, from Customs, 23,409,940 53
From Public Lands, 34,877,179 86
From dividends and sales of United States Bank stock, 328,674 67
From other sources, 301,311 83

Which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1836, make an aggregate of 76,666,910 85
The expenditures for the year 1836 were 28,776,329 15

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on 1st Jan. 1837 of 46,891,581 70
To be distributed among the States according to the provisions of the deposit act of 1836, 37,468,859 97

Leaving a balance of 9,422,721 73
The receipts for the year 1837 may be estimated, from Customs and Public Lands, at 45,000,000 00
From proceeds of sales of United States Bank stock, authorized by the law of last session, 7,500,000 00

Which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1837, make an aggregate of 61,922,721 73
The expenditures for the same year may be estimated at 30,000,000 00

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on 1st Jan. 1838 of 31,922,721 73

In looking at the expenditures of the Government, you must be struck with the great and alarming increase within the last four or five years. Under the administration of Mr. Adams, the expenses of this government were, annually, about twelve millions of dollars. We thought it extravagant, and for that reason more than any other, was that administration put down by the people. General Jackson came into power pledged to retrench the expenses of the government; but instead of retrenching them, they have doubled within the space of eight years! Not only have the number of officers been increased, but their salaries have been greatly augmented. These officers receive double as much as our state officers, and no reason could be assigned for the increase of their salaries, except to give a paramount influence to the federal over the state governments, and to give more patronage to those in power, so as to enable them the better to reward partisans, and thereby more effectually control the freedom of our elections. But the extravagance of those in power is not confined to an increase in the number and salaries of officers, but is seen in the whole operations of the government. Old things are done away, and new things have come to pass. Even our plain substantial public buildings are to be torn down to make place for more splendid edifices, constructed of more costly material and ornamented with marble statues, suited rather to a princely than a republican government. But this is not all. A fleet has been manned and equipped at great expense, and not to protect your commerce, but to explore unknown seas in quest of unknown islands, and men employed only to make scientific research. I allude to this exploring expedition, not only as a wasteful expenditure of public money, but as unauthorized by the constitution, and more objectionable than the astronomical observations recommended by Mr. Adams, and which were known and ridiculed in the cant language of that day as "light houses in the skies." Large sums of money have been proposed to be expended upon new fortifications; and our standing army, in time of profound peace, is to be greatly augmented. Bills for both these purposes passed the Senate at its last session, but fortunately could not be acted on in our house for want of time, and were therefore lost. Such is the strong disposition manifested by those in power to convert our plain republican government into one of extravagance and splendor, which, unless checked by the people, sooner or later must end in a military despotism. These measures were brought forward as party measures, and avowed to be such by those who supported them. As party measures they were intended to absorb the surplus revenue, rather than return that revenue to the people from whom it had been taken. This leads me to a consideration of the

DEPOSIT BILL.

Notwithstanding the large appropriations made during the first session of the last Congress, and the efforts on the part of the leading Van Buren men to make still larger appropriations, it was clearly ascertained, that owing to the extraordinary

increase of the sales of public lands, there would certainly be, at the end of the year 1836, a large surplus revenue in the Treasury of the United States. What was to be done with this large surplus was a question of the deepest moment to the people of the United States.

Those now in power, as I have before stated, wished to enlarge the expenditures of the Federal Government by increasing the Army and Navy, by constructing a large, and in my opinion, a useless number of new fortifications along our coast, by re-constructing in a more costly manner our public buildings and by a large increase in the number and salaries of our public officers; while the opposition wished to provide for the necessary wants of the Government, but were opposed to any increase in its expenditures. They wished to return to the people such of the public revenue as might not be necessary for the ordinary wants of the Government, to be disposed of by them as they might think most likely to promote their interest. You know when the revenue of the United States is so large that it cannot be expended by the Federal Government, it remains in such of the State banks as the President may select, and is used by them for the benefit of the banks. You perceive, therefore, that this was partly a contest between the banks and the people; and resolved itself into this simple question, whether the banks should have the benefit of this surplus revenue, or whether the people should have their own money returned to them? But this was not the only question involved in this case. If this surplus revenue had remained in the deposit banks to be used by the Federal Government, it would necessarily have greatly enlarged the expenditures of that Government already double what it ought to be. This would greatly multiply the number of contracts and officers, and would give to the President of the United States a patronage and power over public sentiment, which it would be difficult to resist. Money is power; and the question was presented the American people, whether they would place the whole of this tremendous power in the hands of the President of the United States, or whether they would divide it equally among the States, to enable them to maintain their ancient freedom, independence, and sovereignty. Fortunately for the people and the States, both these questions were decided in their favor at the first session of the last Congress, though not without a struggle. An act was passed to distribute among the States, in proportion to their respective number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, such surplus revenue as might be in the treasury on the 1st January 1837, over and above five millions of dollars. The act provides that the States shall refund the amount so distributed, if ever it should be required for the support of war or other emergency; but no one believes such a demand will be made.

Under this law, North Carolina received nearly two millions of dollars, which was most judiciously applied by your legislature at its last session to pay the State debt, and provide a fund for education and internal improvement. The suspicious influence of this measure has already been felt in every part of the State. It has given a new impulse to the people, and we may reasonably hope at no distant day, it will work a radical improvement in the moral, intellectual, and political condition of the State. It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Who is there among us that does not feel his heart swell with the hope, that the State will yet be able to repair her waste places; to arrest the tide of emigration which has swept over her borders and exhausted her energies for the last twenty years; that her sons will no longer be driven from their native soil, to seek in other States those advantages which may be found at home; that the poor man, as well as the rich, may have the benefits of an education extended to his children; and that we may all be able to exclaim with pride and pleasure,—"This is my own, my native land."

An effort was made at the last session to re-enact the same law, for distributing such surplus money as may be in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1838, over and above five millions of dollars. This measure passed the House of Representatives, but was lost in the Senate, together with the bill to which it was attached, making appropriations to complete fortifications heretofore commenced for the defence of the country. This just and beneficial measure was strenuously opposed in our House by the friends of the present Chief Magistrate, with a few honorable exceptions, among whom, I take pleasure in saying, were two from my own State, who felt on this occasion that the duty they owed their State was above all party considerations. I wish I could say the same of our Senators. Upon every occasion, however, they were found in opposition to it. But the Senate is no longer the enlightened and independent body it once was. It has been humbled at the footstool of Executive power. With them, party is every thing, and country, when it conflicts with it, is nothing. Before the Presidential election and the election of senators which took place last winter, the party now in power durst not oppose so just a measure as the distribution of the surplus revenue, but as soon as they are elected and snugly fixed in office for the next four and

six years, you find them willing to trust the banks with any amount of the public money, but unwilling to trust the people with their own money; willing to vote away any amount of the public money for party purposes, but unwilling to return to the people such of their own money as the Government had no use for. And what is the reason assigned for opposing so equitable a measure? Why, that it would corrupt the people! Yes, if you trust the people with their own money it will corrupt them! And this is the language used by those who profess to be the exclusive friends of the people. Let the people ponder well upon these things, and decide while they may, whether they will have servants to represent them, or masters to dictate to and rule over them.

I know it has been said, in justification of the course pursued by the Senate, that no one knew certainly that there would be no surplus revenue. To this I reply, that if there could be no surplus revenue, there would be none to distribute, and therefore the bill could hurt nobody. But it, as I do not doubt, there will in January next, be twenty or twenty-five millions of surplus revenue; then the question again presents itself, what will you do with it? Will you let it remain in the banks for their benefit, and the benefit of politicians; or will you distribute it for the benefit of the States and the people? The House of Representatives decided in favor of the States and the people, but the Senate determined in favor of the banks and the party.

But it was further said in opposition to this bill by an honorable Senator from New York, that the Senate had indicated the policy which it intended to pursue in relation to the surplus revenue, which was to expend it by building new fortifications along our coast, and increasing the number of our standing army, already sufficiently large for a peace establishment. Both these measures, as I before stated, were lost in our House. The other mode of disposing of the surplus revenue proposed by the Senate, was by partially stopping the sales of the public lands, and virtually disposing of the balance to squatters and speculators at reduced prices, which would have reduced the revenue arising from sales of the public lands from twenty-four millions of dollars received last year, to four or five and perhaps less. This bill, I rejoice to say, was also rejected in our House. The other measure proposed by the Senate was a reduction of the tariff. This reduction, however, was a small one, and chiefly confined to articles of luxury. It proposed a slight departure from the compromise bill of 1833, which has acted so happily in promoting the harmony and prosperity of the whole country. The compromise act becomes more and more favorable to us, the longer it stands, and it would therefore be unwise in the South to disturb it unless by common consent. But this bill was sent to our House too late in the session to be acted on, and was a mere party manoeuvre to deceive the people, and defeat the distribution of the surplus revenue.

But if all these bills adopted by the Senate had passed into laws, still the distribution act was unobjectionable, as it proposed to distribute only the surplus revenue. But the Senate well knew, at the time they rejected the distribution bills, that all these measures had been either rejected or lost in the other House for want of time, and that there would be a large surplus revenue on the 1st day of Jan. 1838. That revenue they have chosen to dispose of for the benefit of the banks and the party rather than that of the States and the people.

I have detained you very long on this subject, but not longer than its importance demands. In my opinion, it is more essential to the purity and safety of our free institutions, than any proposition which has been before Congress for many years past. The patronage of the Federal Government is already alarming,—more than a hundred thousand officers and contractors are dependent upon the will and pleasure of the President alone. To this patronage add the control of this immense surplus revenue, and his power would be irresistible.

This measure was important in another point of view: we all know the tendency of the Federal Government to extravagance. Congress daily votes away millions of the people's money without feeling under any real responsibility to them. But once give to the people a revolutionary interest in the surplus revenue, and depend upon it, their representatives here will be as watchful and careful of the public money, as they are in the State Legislatures. You would soon see, what for many years past has not been seen in Washington,—economy in the public expenditures. Then, and not until then, may we expect retrenchment and reform in the Federal Government. I would not raise money for the purpose of distribution. I am entirely opposed to any such policy; and I believe no one thinks seriously that such a system could ever be adopted. I wish to reduce the revenue to the wants of the Government; and then, I wish to reduce the wants of the Government. If by this means any thing can be saved in our expenditures, or from any unexpected cause, the revenue for a year or two should be larger than was anticipated; I wish to return it to the people, rather than intrust it to the banks and politicians, to be used by them for party purposes. This is the question

now before the country. It is not whether you will raise money for distribution. The revenue is already raised, the money is here; and the only question is, what shall be done with it? The President and his friends have decided what shall be done with it: while the opposition have declared what ought to be done with it. It will be for the people to decide this great contest at the ballot box; and with them must rest the consequences whatever they be.

EXECUTIVE ABUSE.

There has been a rapid increase in the sales of the public land for a few years past, and the revenue from that quarter has been unexpectedly large. For the purpose of arresting, partially at least, the sale of the public lands, Gen. Jackson thought proper to issue, during the last summer, what was termed a Treasury Circular, requiring payment to be made in gold and silver. This order operated very oppressively in many parts of the United States, but especially so in those states containing public lands. Congress, therefore, passed a bill by a majority of more than two-thirds, rescinding this Treasury Circular, and directing payment to be made in the common currency, as heretofore. It was sent to the President for his approbation, but he neither approved it, nor did he veto it and send it back as required by the Constitution, but sent it to the State Department with objections, which he had published in the Globe newspaper, regardless both of the constitution, and of that respect which has always been observed by the President of the United States towards the representatives of the people. But it is among the most objectionable parts in the public life of Gen. Jackson, that he has too often trampled on the forms of the Constitution when they came in conflict with his own will. During the last session, two committees of investigation were raised by the House of Representatives to inquire into the abuses, if any, practised in the various Executive Departments of the Government. Gen. Jackson openly denounced these committees as inquisitorial, and permitted his subordinate officers to refuse peremptorily to answer questions propounded by them. Even Reuben M. Whitney, who during the last war, fled his country and swore allegiance to the British King, but who is now made a secret, irresponsible, bank agent, in the Treasury Department,—he too followed the example,—pronounced the proceeding inquisitorial, and refused to answer their interrogatories. He was arraigned before the House for contempt, but discharged without punishment, in accordance with the known and expressed will of General Jackson. If such things are acquiesced in, where, let me ask, is the responsibility of the President of the United States? If the Senate pass a resolution condemning any act of the President, that resolution is pronounced by him unconstitutional; and a subsequent Senate, more subservient to Executive will, is made to EXPROX that journal which the Constitution says, shall be "EXPT." If the House of Representatives institute an inquiry into Executive abuses, immediately the door is closed against investigation, and the committee is denounced as inquisitorial.

If these assumptions of power be submitted to, the President will be without control. Whatever he may do, the Senate will have no right to speak, and the House no power to investigate the truth! To my mind such a doctrine is alarming. The President, by his patronage and power, bestrides every other department of the Government.

"Like a colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable grave!"

I do not speak these things as applicable to our late President alone. They may be equally applicable to the present Chief Magistrate. He has been brought into power by the influence and the popularity of General Jackson, and has pledged himself to the country to follow in his footsteps. Like all imitators, he will be most likely to succeed in his bad examples. I hope it may be otherwise. No one will rejoice more than I shall, to find his administration an auspicious one; but the course of his friends in both houses of Congress, on the great questions to which I have adverted, leaves us much to fear from his administration. My opposition to Mr. Van Buren's election is well known. My objections to his public character and political principles remain undiminished. The means employed to secure his election I deprecate, and I am well satisfied he is not sustained by a majority of the American people. But though a minority President, he has been elected according to the forms at least of the Constitution, and we should give to the acts of his administration a fair and impartial judgment.

"Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice."

Prepared to give an honorable support to the just measures of his administration, let us watch with care and resist with firmness the exercise of all unauthorized or dangerous powers.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

For two years past the country has been much agitated by these misguided and deluded fanatics. They have been endeavoring to enlist the people of the North in a crusade against the domestic institutions of the South, the certain consequence of which would be a dissolution of the Union, which we should all regard as a great political evil. The South ne-

ver ought, and never will submit to the least interference from any quarter with her own domestic and internal concerns. If slavery be an evil, it is one which the South alone has the right to consider and relieve. The abolitionists, however, are regardless of consequences, and have pressed this delicate and dangerous question upon the consideration of Congress. They commence with the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as being most plausible; but this is only an entering wedge to further operations. Swarms of petitions praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, were addressed to us at the commencement of the last Congress. Their reception was objected to; and upon this abstract right to petition, the most angry speeches were made on both sides of the question, well calculated to produce the most unhappy excitement in all quarters of the Union. All other business stood still, while the subject of slavery was agitated day after day for nearly two months. This agitation was the very thing the abolitionists desired. It was the food upon which they fed. To stop this mischievous debate—to allay excitement—to rebuke abolitionism—to give quiet to the South, Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina introduced the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That all memorials which have been offered, or may hereafter be presented to this house, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, be referred to a select committee with instructions to report.

That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institution of slavery in any of the states of this confederacy; and that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the district of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith—unwise—impolitic and dangerous to the Union.

I extract these resolutions to justify my vote in favor of them. Could any Southern man reasonably expect a stronger expression in favor of Southern rights than is contained in these resolutions? "Tis true, they do not say it would be unconstitutional to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; but they solemnly declare it would be a violation of public faith—unwise—impolitic and dangerous to the Union. Congress, 'tis true, received these petitions; but they received them only to write condemnation upon them and their authors. But I will not detain you in defence of these resolutions. They defend themselves; and it is only necessary to read them to be satisfied with them. They passed by a majority of four to one, and received the support of men of all parties, and from every portion of the Union. They do not go as far as many of us may desire; but as long as we can obtain such an expression of public sentiment from the non-slaveholding States, we need feel no alarm for the peace and safety of the South. These resolutions had their desired effect. The troubled waves subsided, and the spirit of abolitionism was repressed. But these restless fanatics still agitate this subject. I doubt not they will continue to agitate it, but I yet have confidence in the virtuous, intelligent and patriotic portion of the Northern people, who cannot fail to perceive, who do not fail to perceive, that the constant agitation of this subject is only calculated to rivet more closely the fetters of slavery, and to put at hazard the peace of society and the integrity of the Union. If, however, the crisis should ever arrive, when it shall become necessary for the people of the South to take measures for the protection of their rights, we should stand united—act with caution, but with firmness and energy.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign powers are of the most pacific character. We have but little cause of collision with any of them. The difficulty existing with the government of France, at the close of the last Congress, has been satisfactorily adjusted. Recently the government of Mexico has given serious cause of complaint by spoliation committed upon the commerce of the United States; but it is to be hoped that a proper representation of them to that Government, will enable us to obtain redress for those wrongs, without resorting to the strong measure of reprisals recommended by the late President of the United States. Since I last addressed you, two new States have been added to our confederacy, and two additional stars now shine in our political galaxy. The new republic of Texas has recently sprung up on our Southwestern borders, and her independence has been duly recognized by the Government of the United States.

I have thus given you a hasty sketch of the proceedings of the 24th Congress. I am sensible it is an imperfect one. Many important subjects have been omitted altogether, while I have been able only to touch upon others well worthy of more consideration. But the narrow limits assigned to a circular address, does not allow me to do more than present a fair statement of the leading measures which have been, and which are likely hereafter to be subjects of legislative action. If in doing so, any one should believe that I have made these subjects to partake too much of party questions, my only reply is, that Congress gave them that character, and not I. The whole period has been one of a sharp party conflict. No one regrets such a state of things more

A book has been published, under the title of "A Manual of Politeness," comprising the principles of etiquette, &c. "We happen," say the editors of the Baltimore American, (and we are of the same creed,) "to be among those who attach but little value to the politeness that consists of certain set forms and well-arranged bows and speeches, and operates under written prescriptions. The politeness which we love is that which springs from the heart, and has its origin in kind feeling. It is the good breeding that arises from an unwillingness to inflict upon others any thing which one knows and feels to be disagreeable to one's self. It is the courtesy, not of a graceful bow or a gracious smile, but of that innate kindness of feeling which tells us to be serviceable to our fellow beings in trifles; and whether it be perceived with toes turned in or out."

The London and Greenwich rail road was levied upon by a sheriff's officer, on the 23d February, at the suit of a creditor to whom the company owed £300,000. All the agents, &c. were turned out, and their places filled by others appointed by the creditor.



Resolved, That this Society will use its best endeavors to secure means to aid the Parent Society in effecting its great and philanthropic objects, and that so

Blankets for sale at this Office



CHRIST HEALING THE BLIND.

Two sinners by the way side lie,
Wrapt in robes of grief;
Frenzied and sad as Christ passed by,
They humbly sought relief.
Where pride incurred the haughty lip,
Among the gathering crowd,
Spurning their low companionship,
By chiding them aloud.

Yet still with faith in him they cry,
Their aspirations rise:
Have mercy, Son of God most high,
And open thou our eyes.

He stop'd—compassion's waters gush
Within the Saviour's heart;
Bidding the mighty torrent rush,
The sable cloud depart.

He speaks—his holy light doth pour
Her thousand charms abroad;
Their eyes unclose—they stand before
The great Eternal God.

No purple robe of kingly dower
Around his form was bound;
No regal gem from earthly power
His holy temples crown'd.

But o'er his head a glory gleams
In one transcendent band,
His those bright eternal beams
That round the blest expand.

'Tis thus the true believer's blest,
The smile of faith is given,
To heal the heart-sick, wounded breast,
By sin and sorrow riven.

From the Morning Star.

VOLTAIRE & PAUL COMPARED.

Voltaire. There is no God.
Paul. But to us there is but one God,
The Father, of whom are all things, and
we in him. One Lord. For there is
one God.

Voltaire. Jesus Christ is an impostor.
Paul. One Lord Jesus Christ, by whom
are all things, and we by him. This is
a faithful saying and worthy of all accep-
tation, that Jesus Christ came into the
world to save sinners. God was mani-
fest in the flesh. Who being in the form
of God, thought it not robbery to be equal
with God. Christ came, who is God
over all, blessed for ever.

Voltaire. I am weary of hearing people
repeat that I WELVE men have been
sufficient to establish Christianity. I will
prove that ONE may suffice to overthrow it.

Paul. And are built on the foundation
of the Apostles and Prophets. The founda-
tion of God standeth sure.

Voltaire. Christianity yields nothing
but poisonous weeds.

Paul. If any man be in Christ he is a
new creature. The fruit of the Spirit is
love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentle-
ness, goodness, meekness, temperance.

Voltaire. Crush the wretch Jesus
Christ!

Paul. We preach not ourselves, but
Jesus Christ. Whom we preach, warn-
ing every man, that we may present every
man perfect in Jesus Christ.

Voltaire. Hurl the javelin; strike deep;
but hide the hand that gives the blow.

Paul. I am not ashamed of the gospel
of Christ—These things are not done in
a corner.

Voltaire. Reason dethrones the kings
of the earth. All restraints of civil go-
vernment are intolerable impositions.

Paul. Let every soul be subject unto the
higher powers. For rulers are not a
terror to good works, but to evil. I ex-
hort, therefore, that first of all supplica-
tions, prayers, intercessions, and giving
of thanks, be made for all men; for kings
and for all in authority, that we may live
a quiet and peaceable life, in all godli-
ness and honesty.

Voltaire. Burn the Bible.

Paul. All scripture is given by the in-
spiration of God, and is profitable for doc-
trine, for reproof, for instruction in right-
eousness.

Voltaire. Any restraint upon the ap-
petite is an abridgement of the rights of
man, and ought to be abolished.

Paul. Mortify the deeds of the body.
And every man that striveth for the mas-
tery, is temperate in all things. Be not
drunk with wine. Drunkards shall not
inherit the kingdom of God.

Voltaire. The marriage covenant should
be annulled.

Paul. Let every man have his own
wife, and every wife her own husband.
Marriage is honorable in all.

Voltaire. Death is an eternal sleep.

Paul. The dead shall be raised incor-
ruptible. This corruptible shall put on
incorruption, and this mortal shall put on
immortality. For we know that if this
earthly tabernacle be dissolved, we have
a building of God, a house not made with
hands, eternal in the heavens.

Voltaire (on his death bed.) Oh, that
I had not blasphemed God. Oh, Jesus
Christ! I am abandoned by God and man.
I will give half that I am worth to live six
months. I must go to hell.

Paul. For I am now ready to be offer-
ed, and the time of my departure is at
hand. I have fought a good fight, I have
finished my course, I have kept the faith.
Henceforth there is laid up a crown of
righteousness, which the Lord the right-
eous Judge shall give me on that day;

and not to me only, but unto them also
that love his appearing.

Some of the infidel sentiments in the
above are not Voltaire's own words; but
they may be considered as substantially
his, as they grow out of that system which
he labored with untiring zeal to establish,
and which finally caused the French revo-
lution, with the destruction of about
three millions of people. Reader, which
system dost thou choose; that of infidel-
ity, which will prove a goad in thy con-
science, and a thorn in thy pillow on thy
dying bed—or that of Christianity, which
will enable you to die with a glorious
hope of immortality.

N. C. State Lottery.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
Class No. 5, for 1837.

To be drawn at EDENTON, N. C. on
Saturday, the 15th of April.
75 number Lottery, 11 drawn Ballots.

Stevenson & Points, Managers

CAPITAL \$10,000!
PRIZE \$10,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of \$10,000—one of \$4,000—
one of \$3,000—one of \$2,000—
one of \$1,200—
twenty of \$1,000—twenty of \$500—
&c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets, \$4 00
Halves, 2 00
Quarters, 1 00

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days
after the drawing, subject to a deduction of five
per cent.

Tickets for sale in the greatest variety
of numbers, at my Office, one door above the
store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsbo-
rough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

N. C. State Lottery.

For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy.
Class No. 6, for 1837.

To be drawn at ELIZABETH CITY,
on Saturday, 29th April.
75 No. Lottery, 14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of 3,000 do.
1 Prize of 2,000 do.
6 Prizes of 1,000 do.
10 Prizes of 400 do.
15 Prizes of 200 do.
&c. &c.

Whole Tickets, \$4 00
Halves, 2 00
Quarters, 1 00

Tickets to be had of
A. PARKS, Agent.

April 6 64

For Sale.

WHEATSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FA-
MILY FLOUR.
CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX
SEED.

O. F. LONG & Co.

March 2. 4n

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public sale,
on Monday the 1st day of May next,
Lot No. —, north-east of the Aca-
demy, adjoining Charles Phillips' sta-
ble &c. Six months credit will be given, the
purchaser giving bond and approved security.

THOS. CLANCY, Town Clerk.

April 6 61

Bank of Cape Fear.

BOOKS of subscription for stock in the ex-
tended capital of the Bank of Cape Fear,
will be open at the office of the Branch of
the Cape Fear Bank in this town, under the
superintendence of the undersigned, on the 6th
of April ensuing, and continue open until the
evening of Monday, the 17th of the same month.
By the provisions of the charter, the com-
missioners are precluded from receiving any
payment for stock subscription, the notes of the
Bank of Cape Fear; but subscriptions are to
be paid in specie, or in funds equivalent to spe-
cie in the following instalments, viz: One fifth
at the time of subscribing, and one fifth every
succeeding ninety days until the whole amount
be paid. No discount to be allowed for anti-
cipated payments.

Payments in notes of the following Banks
will be regarded as equivalent to specie, and
will be received as such, viz: Bank of the State
of North Carolina, Merchant's Bank of New-
bern, Bank of the United States and Branches,
South Carolina notes payable at Charleston,
and notes of the Bank of Virginia and Farmer's
Bank of Virginia (except the branches at Win-
chester and Fredericksburg) will be received at
a discount of one per cent. as an equivalent
for the expense which the Bank of Cape Fear
will necessarily incur in rendering such notes
available as specie.

JAMES WEBB,
JAMES PHILLIPS,
JOHN W. NORWOOD.

March 30. 63

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE New Steamer COTTON PLANT, in
connection with suitable Tow Boats, will
commence operating on the Cape Fear River in
fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now
constructing on the river bank a commodious
Ware house, where Goods and Merchandise,
to and from the Interior, may be stored, free
of charge and in comparative safety from the
danger of fire. Such fixtures will be connect-
ed with the Warehouse as to land Goods in
better order than formerly, and without incur-
ring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant
is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted
to the river navigation, and offers to the pub-
lic the surest and most convenient mode of
transportation. Goods and Merchandise will
be received and forwarded at the customary
rates by

DOYLE O'HALLON,

Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10. 62-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the
Court of Equity, I shall offer for sale,
on the premises, on Tuesday, the
11th day of May next, on a credit of
one and two years, all the LAND of which the
late George Albright died seized and possessed,
consisting of two parcels, containing 440 and
175 acres, more or less. The purchaser or
purchasers will be required to give bond with
approved security.

ALEXANDER ALBRIGHT.

April 6. 63

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1837.

Stephen Moore } Justice's Execution levied on
vs. } Land.

Elvis Check. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the defendant is not an inhabitant of
this state; It is ordered by the court, that pub-
lication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder
for six weeks, that unless the defendant ap-
pears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter
Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the
fourth Monday in May next, and show cause
why the land levied on shall not be sold, the
said land will be ordered to be sold to satisfy
the plaintiff's debt and costs of suit.

J. TAYLOR, c. c.

Price Adv \$3.00 64

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsbo-
rough, on the 1st day of April 1837, which if
not taken out in three months, will be sent to the
General Post Office as dead letters.

B
James P. Brown Richard M. Jones
James Jackson John T. Johnston
William Browning

C
Abel Cain John Kirkpatrick
Stanford Cheek 2 Thomas Latta
Thomas Cate George Lyon
John Cloud Rev. Adison M. Lea

D
Jesse Clinton Samuel Collins
Bradley Collins Burton Clark
Samuel Carson Abraham Crabtree
John L. Moore Mary Chambers
Wm. Comins Wm. Moore

E
Hugh Currie Thomas Christian
James Craig and others Eliza J. Morrow 2
Hugh Campbell Willie Moss

F
Matthew Durham Miss Harriet Nichols
William Dinkin James Newlin
G. N. B. Evans Wm. Nelson
Eagle Lodge No. 71 George Nelson
John Neal

H
John H. Fox 2 John Rhodes
James Faucett George Rhodes
Solomon Fuller 2 Heciah Rhodes
Green W. Fowler James Ray

I
Abisha Faucett 2 Charles N. Sterling
Rev. George W. Ferrald Samuel Scarlett
Alexander Forrest John Shank

J
Wm. A. Graham 5 Mary Smith
Elizabeth Garret Aaron Strayhorn or D.
Robert Goodloe A. Faucett
Jesse D. Gosaus David Strayhorn
Spencer Gault John Sykes

K
Robert Glenn Henry D. Turner
Charles Howard Wm. Trice 2
Thomas Hastings James Trice
Edwin L. Hill Thomas Thomson

L
J. A. T. Harrison Charles S. Warren
Thomas Hollowell James Wilkins
John Hollaway William Wood
Durum Hall

M
Those calling for advertised letters will
please say they are advertised

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

April 6 64

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW GOODS

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Phi-
ladelphia, and now offer for sale, the lar-
gest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable

DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are
almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware,

Quensicare, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to men-
tion. The Goods were principally purchased
with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000

bushels of Wheat.

September 6 35

WALDIE'S OMNIBUS.

Another Work by Wrasall.

ANECDOTES OF FOREIGN COURTS.

ON Friday, March 18th, will be published
in Waldie's Literary Omnibus, a third
work by Sir N. W. Wrasall, entitled, 'Memoirs
and Private Anecdotes of the Courts of
Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna.' This
work has never been reprinted in America.

From the London Monthly Review.
"The style is clear and polished, without
other ornament than what naturally occurs.—
We shall only add that they abound through-
out with enlivening anecdote, and that the
reader's time and attention will be amply re-
paid, whether his search be for information or
amusement."

The whole of the early numbers of Waldie's
Literary Omnibus being exhausted, an extra-
dition will be commenced on the 18th inst.,
from which date new subscribers who give
early notice will be supplied.

Price for a single copy for twelve months
three dollars, two copies for five dollars, five
copies for ten dollars. It is the cheapest pe-
riodical now printed in America, and the post-
age is that of a newspaper.

A. WALDIE.

46 Carpenter street, rear of the Arcade,
Philadelphia.

March 16. 61

Orange Presbytery will meet
in Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 19th
of April.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the sub-
scriber, either for Letter or Newspaper
postage, are earnestly requested to make
immediate payment. Those who neglect this
notice need not expect a continuance of their
accounts.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

March 30 63

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Exe-
cutor of the last will and testament of JO-
SEPH FREELAND, deceased, hereby gives
notice to all persons indebted to said estate to
make immediate payment, and those having
claims will present them duly authenticated
within the time prescribed by law, or this
notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. J. FREELAND, Ex'r.

March 16. 61-3 w

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

OSMOND P. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends
and the public generally, that they have
just received and now offer for sale, at the old
stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great
care in the New York and Philadelphia mar-
kets, and bought entirely with cash; they there-
fore feel confident in saying, they can and will
sell as good bargains as any other house in the
place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for
yourself; if you like them and our prices,
we will thank you for your custom.

Goods will be given in exchange for e-
very description of Country-made Cloth.

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender
their thanks to the public for the very liberal
patronage they have heretofore received, and
hope, by close attention to their business and
moderate prices, still to merit and receive a
respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40

FARMER'S HOTEL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken that well-
known stand in the town of Hillsborough,
THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted
by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain
Travelers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict
attention and the goodness of his accommodation,
to be able to give general satisfaction to all
who may favor him with their custom. His
charges will be as moderate as any other es-
tablishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.

February 21. 58

The Raleigh Star and Greensborough
Telescope will insert the above three months,
and send their accounts to this office for pay-
ment.

Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive
right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,

Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify
that saddles made with these improvements
possess advantages superior to all others; they
give ease and comfort to the rider, and save
him from the fatigue common to the use of other
saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a
supply of these Saddles, or will make them to
order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will
dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years

of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an
apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 45

The thorough bred race horse

ALONZO,

Sired by the old
American Eclipse, dam
by old Sir Archie, will
be exhibited at Hillsbo-
rough on the 2nd Mon-
day in March, and will
commence his spring season on that day, at
thirty dollars the season—forty dollars to in-
sure a foal—and twenty dollars a leap. Fifty
cents to the groom for every mare placed with
the horse. The season will expire on the 1st
of July next. For Pedigree and Performances,
see hand bills.

J. M. & R. W. WILLIAMS.

February 23. 58

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Person County.

In Equity—November Term, 1836.

John G. Wade and others,

vs.

John N. Dick and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that James H. Ruffin, one of the defendants
in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state:
It is therefore ordered that publication be made
in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks
successively, for the said James H. Ruffin to
appear at the next term of this court, to be held
for the county of Person, at the court house
in Roxborough on the seventh Monday after
the fourth Monday in March next, and answer
to this petition, otherwise the same will be
taken pro confesso as to him, and decreed made
accordingly.

JOHN BRADSHAW, C. M. E.

Price adv \$3 00. 62

For Sale or Rent.

THAT well known stand at
present occupied as a Dry Goods
Store by Col. Wm. T. Shively,
agent for Robert McDerwell, de-
ceased. It is but a few doors from the Court
House, and in the centre of business. The
house fronts 45 feet on the main street, and runs
26 back. The main body of the building con-
tains six rooms, and the wing two, with four
fire places in all. There is a good dry cellar be-
neath the main building. The whole has re-
cently undergone repair. With the addition of
one or two out-houses, it might be converted
into a comfortable dwelling for a family. Pos-
session will be given on the 15th April.
For terms inquire at this office.
February 9. 56

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEA-
THERS; for which Merchandise will
be given in exchange.

NICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2 55

State Bank of N. Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stock-
holders of this Bank, at their last annual
General Meeting, all persons having claims on
said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits,
Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal
Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to
present them for payment to the Treasurer of
the Bank, on or before the first Monday in
November next, otherwise they will be barred,
as the Stockholders will then make a final di-
vidend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 51-3m

To be inserted in all the newspapers
printed within the state of North Carolina for
three months—the bills to be sent to the Treas-
urer of the Bank, who will pay them to order.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Te-
mours, Sore Legs and Ulcers. Old and
Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises,
Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and
Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald
Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chills, Tetters,
Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most
effective remedy for the removal of Corns.